

25840/3

1757

D R A U G H T

O F A

B I L L,

TO PUNISH BY

Imprisonment and Hard Labour,

C E R T A I N

O F F E N D E R S;

And to establish

P R O P E R P L A C E S

F O R T H E I R

R E C E P T I O N.

With some PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS;

And an A P P E N D I X.

D R A U G H T

53307

B I L L

TO HIS HONOR

Imperial and Royal Library

OF VIENNA

O R D E R S

of the

Imperial and Royal Library

of Vienna

R E C E I P T

of the

Imperial and Royal Library

THE Difficulties, which towards the End of the Year 1775 attended the Transportation of Convicts, gave Occasion to try how far it might be practicable to institute in its Stead a Plan of Penal Labour. — The Benefits proposed by such an Experiment, if it should ever be improved into an established System, were,

1. An additional Security to the Public, by the just and temporary Seclusion of those, who have shewn themselves to be dangerous Members of Society.

2. The Reformation of Criminals, by the Effect of habitual Industry, and the Impression of a Punishment, which induces the Sufferer to reflect on the Injuries he has done to the Community, at the same Time that it obliges him to make some Compensation for them by his Labour.

3. The due Restraint of others by the Terror of Example.

4. The supplying a Mode of Punishment, capable of being proportioned to several Offences, according to their respective Degrees of Enormity; the Want of which has long been lamented, as it levels all Distinctions of Guilt, enervates the Arm of Justice, and in its Consequences tends to multiply capital Offences among the Mass of Mankind, who, seeing no Gradation in Punishments, are led to think there is none in Offences.

5. The Mitigation of many Statutes, creating Felonies without Benefit of Clergy. — On which Head it may be observed, that as the Intercourse of Mankind over the different Parts of the Globe has now become so general, as to put an End to all the Terrors formerly connected with the Idea of Exile, this Consideration has gradually led to the Increase of capital Punishments; or rather to the Accumulation of Laws inflicting capital Punishments: For, though different Parliaments have, on the Spur of different Occasions, been induced to multiply Laws of so fatal an Import, the Disposition of the present Age has happily been incapable of executing them. And, however undesirable and mischievous an habitual Relaxation of Law may be, it is better that the Consciences of Jurymen, the Tenderness of Judges, and the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, should be amply and
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even too frequently stretched in Favour of Life, than that Penalties should be rigorously enforced, the strict Execution of which would exhibit a Scene, rather of Massacre and Carnage, than of Justice and due Restraint.—It was hoped therefore, that if a System of Penal Labour could be introduced and established, it might in Time supply the Place of many sanguinary and inefficient Laws, and contribute essentially to the Strength and Effects of good Government. Some such Improvement is certainly much wanted; for, though the generous Nature of our Countrymen rarely permits them to perpetrate Acts of Cruelty, it must be confessed that daring Violations of Property, subject, and justly so, to the severe Controul of Law, have, during the present Century, been as numerous, perhaps, in *England*, as in any Nation of the World. And indeed that Controul of Law must ever be insufficient, which leaves an Uncertainty of any Punishment, and the Probability, in the worst Event, of what amounts to nothing more than a temporary Removal to a large Continent of Fellow Subjects, descended from the same Country, speaking the same Language, and enjoying the active Blessings of progressive Improvement and Population.

It appears from good Accounts, that the capital Executions in *London* and *Middlesex*, during the last Twenty-three Years, have amounted to about Thirty in each Year; and this Number, in so populous and luxurious a District, certainly is not large: But the Executions in *Amsterdam*, upon a similar Average, and indeed for a much longer Period, do not amount to more than One in each Year. The whole Number of Inhabitants in *Amsterdam* is supposed to be near One Third of the whole Number in *London*.—The Difference, therefore, between the capital Executions of the Two Cities is nearly in the Proportion of Ten to One. The Balance is also greatly, though not equally, in Favour of *Amsterdam*, with regard to Prisoners convicted of Offences not capital. And, as these Differences are not sufficiently accounted for by any peculiar Circumstances, or by that Disposition to Industry which distinguishes the Inhabitants of *Amsterdam*, much may reasonably be attributed to the superior Efficacy of their Penal System, which operates chiefly by Imprisonment and Hard Labour.

Notwithstanding these, and some inferior Considerations, which influenced the Movers of this Business in the Year 1776, it was thought best, in the Uncertainty attending all political Innovations, to carry the Experiment no farther, than was sufficient to alleviate the Pressure of the Occasion; and accordingly the Bill brought in was limited to Male Convicts, and the Labour prescribed was such as could be applicable only to that Class of Criminals who were likely to be most dangerous to Society.—This Plan was repeatedly debated, and had the concurrent Support in both Houses of many most respectable Characters, who have not usually been unanimous in Measures of a Public

lic Nature: The Opposition given to it was candid and liberal, founded in some Degree on the supposed Difficulties of the Plan, but chiefly on an Apprehension that the Principle of the Bill might be found incompatible with *British* Ideas of Liberty: These Objections were thought rather fanciful than real, and did not create more Embarrassment or Demurr, than should be wished with regard to every Proposal of much National Importance; as they tended to animate the Attention of Parliament, and to bring on Discussions in which many useful Ideas were suggested.

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 23d of *May*, 1776; and about the same Time another of a more extensive Kind, for the Establishment of Houses of Hard Labour in different Parts of the Kingdom, was tendered to Parliament, and ordered to be printed and distributed for future Consideration. The former Bill being enacted for Two Years only, is now within Three Months of its End: The latter was not resumed in the Year 1777, as it was wished that a full Trial of the Act of Parliament might be previously made. It is now the Object of the following Draught to consolidate both these Bills, which were originally founded on the principal Regulations of the *Dutch* Rasp-Houses and Spin-Houses, and have since received such Alterations and Improvements, as have occurred or been suggested since the Plan was first proposed.

The Whole has been a Work of long and continued Labour and Enquiry; and it was thought expedient to be printed for the Perusal of any Member of either House of Parliament, who may be disposed to give his Attention, when the Consideration of this Business is resumed, which it must necessarily be, in the Course of the present Session; as a Doubt perhaps* may otherwise be conceived, how far there will be any legal Custody existing over a large Number of desperate Persons now confined, should the Act of Parliament be suffered to expire; and as some farther and more extensive Mode of Coercion must also be provided for the different Classes of Criminals to be hereafter convicted.—If at that Time the following Sheets should be thought to furnish any useful Hints, the Person, through whose Hands they happened to pass, can claim little Merit beyond that of having collected and conveyed the Ideas of others, whose Talents and Information are far superior to his own. And to this too he has been led, rather by a Sense of Public Duty, and a Wish to facilitate a Business of much National Expediency, than by any Disposition either to propose or promote Novelties in the executive Justice of the Nation. He has found it indeed possible to point out many Laws, which seem to reflect no Lustre either on the Humanity or Wisdom of our Legislation, and, in their Effect, are prejudicial to the whole Conduct of our Police. But he has also found it easier to censure than to correct; and suspects that any extensive Reformation
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* See *Miller's Case* in *Burrows Reports*, pa. 1456.

of the Statute Book would prove a Work of much Nicety and Embarrassment in the Hands even of those who possess a competent Knowledge of the Subject, with the additional Advantage of Parliamentary Habits and Talents. And though the Course of his Education, and subsequent Station in Life, have combined in some Degree to throw the present Task towards him, he has waited till it became absolutely necessary that somebody should bring it forward, in the Hope that others would have accepted it. Nor would any Consideration have induced him to proceed even thus far in the Undertaking, if he could not have had Recourse to the Advice and essential Assistance of some Friends, whose Characters add Honour to a Profession always honourable; and if he had not also known that the Plan is in general countenanced by those Magistrates, who must, in the Course of their several Circuits, preside over the Execution of it; and of whom it is no Flattery to say, that they dispense the Justice of the Kingdom with Abilities never exceeded in any Period of *English* History.

Previous, however, to any Parliamentary Proceedings on the following Draught, or on any different Plan which may be offered, it will be proper to inquire, with some Attention, into the Effect of the Act of Parliament which is now expiring, and the Manner in which it has been carried into Execution. In the mean Time it would be unfair not to say, that those, who have been immediately employed in the Conduct of that Act, appear, so far as it is at present known, to have exerted the utmost Humanity and Attention in the Discharge of a very unpleasant Duty. The Contract for preparing the different Vessels, as well as for the Maintenance and Employment of the unhappy Convicts, was made at the Public Charge; and the whole Expence was provided for without stipulating any Deduction on Account of the contingent Produce of their Labour:—But every Part of that Produce was reserved by the Contract to be applied to Public Purposes; and accordingly about 35000 Tons of Sand and Gravel having been raised from the Bed of the River, the screened Part has been given to the Repair of certain Roads, the Expence of which must otherwise have been eventually borne by the Public; and the Remainder has been employed in Embankments and Public Works. This Mode of conducting the Act of Parliament, though not the cheapest, was thought the best in an Institution quite new and experimental; for the Work performed was by such Means best ascertained, and the Produce has been applied ultimately to the Public Benefit, though not deducted from the Public Charge. It removed also any Motive to undue Severity in the Employment of the Prisoners; and consequently obviated many Imputations and Suspicions, which, whether merited or not, might otherwise have been conceived. The Reasons for pursuing the same Mode no longer exist with the same Force: It must not however be expected from this, or any Establishment of the

the like Kind to be hereafter made, that the Work performed will repay the full Expence of Maintenance and Custody; for this Object does not appear to have been attained under the best regulated Institutions in the cheapest Countries; so great is the Difference between involuntary Labour, and that which is undertaken either from an active Principle of Industry, or from Considerations of Self Support and Domestic Comfort.

The Expediency of this Statute has been sufficiently proved by the Number of Persons who have become the Objects of its Coercion; for though the Judges have been very considerate in their Endeavours not to overload so new an Institution, it has been found necessary, in the Course of about Twenty Months, to condemn to the Ballast Vessels for different Terms above Six Hundred Persons; chiefly the most dangerous and daring Offenders, who must otherwise have been crowded in Dungeons, or let loose again into Society. A few indeed should be excepted from that Description, who have been sent from some of the Quarter Sessions, for Crimes far inferior to what this Mode of Punishment was calculated to prevent: But such Men, after the Confinement of a few Months, have in general received His Majesty's Mercy; as well as others, amounting altogether to near Seventy, who were stated upon Enquiry to have shewn strong Marks of a Disposition to become harmless if not useful Members of the Community. The few Escapes which have happened; the slight Difficulties which have occurred; the several Reformatations said to have taken place among the Sufferers; the general Acquiescence, and indeed Approbation, with which this Establishment seems to be considered; even by those who, in the Course and Inequalities of Life, are most exposed to its Operations; all contribute to shew, that a System of Penal Labour in this Country is fully practicable. It appears too to be thought both practicable and expedient in *Ireland*, where a similar Plan is now adopting with that respectable and liberal Spirit of Emulation which has distinguished the *Irish* Parliament in several recent Instances.

Still however it must be admitted, that this particular Species of Confinement and Hard Labour is too severe, except for the most atrocious Offences. For, though every Experiment is said to have been tried that could contribute to the Healthfulness of the Vessels; though there is every Advantage both of pure Water and free Air; and though there is not any known or imagined Neglect in regard to either Nourishment or Lodging; the Deaths within the Twenty Months have amounted to about One Fourth of the whole Number confined. This Proportion is not so great as what very frequently happened among the Convicts collected in Vessels for Transportation, exclusive of the Deaths occasioned by the Gaol-Fever being sometimes communi-

cated to the Sailors, and even carried to Families in *North America*. Yet it is a great and serious Mortality; and it must be hoped that the Endeavours to lessen it will hereafter be more successful.

In the last Report delivered of the State of these Vessels, they were become very healthy; having about Three Hundred and Sixty Persons aboard, and not more than Six on the Sick List. The Deaths however must at all Times greatly exceed the Proportion of what happen among other Classes of Mankind: And this is to be attributed, partly to the very disordered Constitutions to which the Profligacy of Criminals generally exposes them, before their Career is cut short by the Interposition of Justice; and partly to the epidemical Fevers to which all Places of Confinement are subject; but most especially Vessels, instituted to collect the Refuse of the several Dungeons of the Kingdom. Add to this, that the fatal Tendency of the Fevers is much accelerated by the extreme Dejection of Spirits into which these unhappy People fall, when they first become sensible of all the complicated Wretchedness arising from strict Confinement and involuntary Labour, and have had Leisure to paint in Imagination the very different Lot, of which their own Misconduct has deprived them.

These Circumstances have been attended to in the following Draught, which introduces several new Regulations for the Health and Consolation of the Sufferers, and gives Authority to employ them in different navigable Rivers, in order, if it should be thought expedient, to avoid very distant Removals: It also shortens the Terms of Confinement; and proposes to limit this Mode of Punishment to Offenders convicted before the Judges of Gaol Delivery.

As to the other, and indeed more general, Part of the ensuing Draught, it is little more than an Attempt to reduce our Houses of Hard Labour to be in Practice, what all Prisons and Houses of Correction, for the Punishment of *convicted* Offenders, are in Theory supposed to be, and what in many well-regulated States they at present are. Solitary Confinement, Sobriety, well-regulated Labour, and Instruction, are universally allowed to be the Means best calculated for reforming as well as punishing Individuals, for amending their Morals; inducing a Habit of Industry, and restoring their Health and Vigour. As most of the unhappy Criminals have been induced to plunder their Fellow Subjects through an Aversion to even moderate Work, an unremitted Series of hard and involuntary Labour will be an Object of the highest Terror, and prevent as well as punish Crimes; while the Profits arising from their Earnings, however inadequate, will afford some Amends to the Community, whose Property and Peace have been invaded.

The Superintendence of these Houses seemed at first View to fall most naturally under the provincial Regulations of Counties; and accordingly the Bill of 1776 was accommodated to that Idea. But subsequent Consideration and Enquiries have evinced, that upon such a Plan the Houses would become too numerous, the Numbers in each House too unequal, and the Expence of constructing and maintaining them too burthensome. It is therefore now proposed to consolidate them into a few Districts, under the Direction of Magistrates delegated from the several Counties, and at a joint but proportionate Expence; whereby those Objections, it is hoped, will be in great Measure removed.

The Table subjoined to the Draught requires no farther Explanation. The Particulars are collected from Lists, now before the House of Commons, of all Persons, who between the 1st Day of *November* 1769, and the 1st Day of *November* 1776, had, within any Jurisdiction of *England* and *Wales*, been ordered for Transportation, in consequence of conditional Pardons or otherwise: Which Lists, containing also some other Materials necessary for the Construction of the Draught, were returned to the House pursuant to a Motion for that Purpose of the 8th of *November* 1776. The annual Average of Persons sentenced to Transportation during the Seven Years above specified appears to have been Nine Hundred and Sixty; and this Number is less by near one Half than would probably be found in similar Lists for the seven Years preceding: For the Judges had already seen strong Objections to Transportation, and had discouraged the Use of it, as far as was compatible with the Public Convenience and Safety. The Numbers therefore of Persons, for whom some Mode of Restraint and Punishment in lieu of Transportation must be provided, may be estimated at One Thousand annually: And if it should be the Opinion of Parliament, that some general Establishment, for the safe Custody and Employment of the several Classes of such Offenders within the Kingdom, is not only necessary for the present, but expedient for the future, the following Draught may lay some Foundation for so complicated a Task. If a Beginning be once made, by adopting such Plan as may appear the least liable to Objections, (for none can be intirely free from them) it must be left to Time, Experience, and the Wisdom of subsequent Sessions, to revise, improve, and mature it. Many useful and essential Amendments may, even at present, be expected from others who will give their immediate Attention: And much must ultimately depend on the active, judicious, and discreet Concurrence of Magistrates and Gentlemen of Weight in the different Parts of the Kingdom: For it will be impossible in the first Introduction of so great an Establishment to foresee and prescribe the whole Detail of Rules necessary to be observed; and indeed it will be better, in every Respect, to leave that
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Detail, under proper Checks and Restrictions, to be hereafter planned and settled in the several Districts to be established. Whenever that Part of the Undertaking comes under Consideration, those who attend to it will collect good Information on many Points essential to the Health of Persons confined, from Dr. Priestley's *Experiments and Observations on different Kinds of Air*; from Dr. Macbride's *Essays*; from Sir John Pringle's *Observations on the Diseases of the Army*; from Dr. Lind's *Essay on the Health of Seamen*; from the concluding Chapter of Captain Cook's *Voyage towards the South Pole*, and from the Discourse subjoined to it. The Act of the Fourteenth of His present Majesty, ch. 19. intituled, *An Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners in Gaol, and preventing the Gaol Distemper*, will deserve particular Attention. Much too may be learnt on this and other Objects of the proposed Institution, from the late Edicts of the Empress Queen, intituled, "*Reglement pour la Maison de Force de Gand du 20 Mars 1773*," and "*Reglement pour la Maison de Force de Gand du 19 Juillet 1775*." Some useful and humane Thoughts on this Subject have also been published lately by Dr. Smith. But the compleatest Detail of every Point to be attended to, has been furnished by the singular and well-directed Researches of Mr. Howard; whose Book on the *State of English and Foreign Prisons* contains several Plans proper to be studied in constructing the proposed Buildings, together with many curious Particulars under the several Heads of bad Customs in Prisons, Preservation of Health, Subsistence, Regularity, Oeconomy, and safe Custody.

20 February, 1778.



D R A U G H T

O F A

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Punish by Imprisonment and Hard Labour certain Offenders ; and to establish proper Places for their Reception.



WHEREAS the Punishment of Transportation hath been found insufficient, both for the Reformation of Offenders, and for an Example to others ; and if, in the Place thereof, Persons, who for certain Crimes have been usually so punished, were to be sentenced to Hard Labour within this Kingdom, in Houses or other Places conveniently ordered and constructed, and under proper Regulations and Management, it might not only deter others from the Commission of like Crimes, but might also be the Means of reforming many Offenders, and of rendering them useful Members of the Community :

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tions have been settled and ascertained in Manner following, that is to say,

For the County of *Bedford* (it's annual Average being Seven) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Berks* (it's annual Average being Thirteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Bucks* (it's annual Average being Nine) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Cambridge* (it's annual Average being Four) the Sum of Pounds.

For the Isle of *Ely* (it's annual Average being Two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Cornwall* (it's annual Average being Twelve) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Cumberland* (it's annual Average being Five) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Derby* (it's annual Average being Eight) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Devon* (it's annual Average being Twenty-two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Exeter* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Dorset* (it's annual Average being Ten) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the Town of *Poole* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Durham* (it's annual Average being Six) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Effex* (it's annual Average being Eighteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Glocester* (it's annual Average being Twenty-two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Glocester* (it's annual Average being Three) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Hereford* (it's annual Average being Eight) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Hertford* (it's annual Average being Twelve) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Huntingdon* (it's annual Average being Three) the Sum of Pounds.

For

For the County of *Kent* (it's annual Average being Twenty-fix) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Canterbury* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Lancaster* (it's annual Average being Twenty-fix) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Leicester* (it's annual Average being Four) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the Borough of *Leicester* (it's annual Average being Two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Lincoln* (it's annual Average being Ten) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Lincoln* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Middlesex* (it's annual Average being Two Hundred and Ninety-fix) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *London* (it's annual Average being One Hundred and Seven) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Monmouth* (it's annual Average being Eight) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Norfolk* (it's annual Average being Fifteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Norwich* (it's annual Average being Two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Northampton* (it's annual Average being Seven) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Northumberland*, with the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* (their annual Average being Five) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Nottingham* (it's annual Average being Six) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the Town of *Nottingham* (it's annual Average being Three) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Oxford* (it's annual Average being Ten) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Rutland* (it's annual Average being Two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Salop* (it's annual Average being Sixteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Somerset* (it's annual Average being Twenty-five) the Sum of Pounds.

For

For the County of the City of *Bristol* (it's annual Average being Seventeen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Southampton* (it's annual Average being Nineteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the Town of *Southampton* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Stafford* (it's annual Average being Fifteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Lichfield* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Suffolk* (it's annual Average being Fourteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Surrey* (it's annual Average being Forty-two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Suffex* (it's annual Average being Six) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Warwick* (it's annual Average being Eighteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Coventry* (it's annual Average being Five) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Westmorland* (it's annual Average being One) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Wilts* (it's annual Average being Fourteen) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Worcester* (it's annual Average being Ten) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *Worcester* (it's annual Average being Three) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *York* (it's annual Average being Thirty) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the City of *York* (it's annual Average being Three) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of the Town of *Kingston upon Hull* (it's annual Average being Two) the Sum of Pounds.

For the County of *Chester*, County of the City of *Chester*, Counties of *Anglesey*, *Brecknock*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Carnarvon*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Glamorgan*, *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, *Pembroke*, and *Radnor*, the County Borough of *Carmarthen*, and the County of the Town of *Haverford West* (their united annual Average being Sixteen) the Sum of Pounds.

And be it further Enacted, That the Share or Proportion herein-before allotted to each County, shall be paid, by
without
Fee or Deduction, to the several Committees of Justices of the Peace herein-after mentioned, or to such Person as they or any Three or more of them shall respectively direct, on Production and Delivery of an Order for that Purpose to be signed by the Chairman and Clerk of every such Committee, and also on giving a proper Receipt for the Money; which Order and Receipt shall be the Warrant for and Proof of such Payment; and the Whole of the Sum so allotted shall be forthwith applied in purchasing Land, and thereon erecting One or more House or Houses of Hard Labour, in Manner herein-after directed, and for no other Purpose whatsoever: And in Case the Expence of purchasing such Land, and of erecting any such House or Houses of Hard Labour, within or for the Use of any such County, shall exceed the Sum allowed by Authority of this Act for that Purpose, such Excess shall be paid out of the General Fund of such County, and all Places within the same, in the same Manner as the other Expences of this Act, relating to such House or Houses of Hard Labour, are herein-after directed to be paid.

And whereas in very few of the Counties aforesaid there will probably be a sufficient Number of Offenders to render the erecting of separate Houses necessary; and the enabling Two or more Counties to unite together in having One House of Hard Labour for their joint and common Use, may tend greatly to lessen the Expence of executing this Act, and to promote its beneficial Purposes; Be it therefore further Enacted, That the several Counties of that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, which are contained within the *Home Circuit*, shall be formed into Three Districts; of which the Counties of *Essex* and of *Hertford* shall be One; the Counties of *Kent*, of the City of *Canterbury*, and of *Suffex*, shall be another; and the County of *Surrey* the Third: And that the several Counties contained within the *Midland Circuit* shall be formed into Two Districts; whereof the Counties of *Derby*, of *Lincoln*, of the City of *Lincoln*, of *Nottingham*, of the Town of *Nottingham*, and of *Rutland*, shall be One; and the Counties of *Leicester*, of the Borough of *Leicester*, of *Northampton*, of *Warwick*, and of the

the City of *Coventry*, shall be the other: And that the several Counties contained within the *Norfolk* Circuit shall be formed into Two Districts; whereof the Counties of *Bedford*, of *Buckingham*, of *Cambridge*, with the Isle of *Ely*, and of *Huntingdon*, shall be One; and the Counties of *Norfolk*, of the City of *Norwich*, and of *Suffolk*, shall be the other: And that the several Counties contained within the *Northern* Circuit shall be formed into Three Districts; whereof the Counties of *Cumberland*, of *Durham*, of *Northumberland*, with the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, of the Town of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, and of *Westmorland*, shall be One; the County of *Lancaster* shall be another; and the Counties of *York*, of the City of *York*, and of the Town of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, shall be the Third: And that the several Counties contained within the *Oxford* Circuit shall be formed into Three Districts; whereof the Counties of *Berks* and of *Oxford* shall be One; the Counties of *Glocester*, of the City of *Glocester*, of *Hereford*, and of *Monmouth*, shall be another; and the Counties of *Salop*, of *Stafford*, of the City of *Lichfield*, of *Worcester*, and of the City of *Worcester*, shall be the Third: And that the several Counties contained within the *Western* Circuit shall be formed into Three Districts; whereof the Counties of *Cornwall*, of *Devon*, and of the City of *Exeter*, shall be One; the Counties of *Dorset*, of the Town of *Poole*, of *Southampton*, of the Town of *Southampton*, and of *Wilts*, shall be another; and the Counties of *Somerset*, and of the City of *Bristol*, shall be the Third: And that the City of *London* and County thereof shall form One separate District; and the County of *Middlesex* One other separate District: And also that the Counties of *Chester*, of the City of *Chester*, and the several Counties contained within the Principality of *Wales*, shall be formed into One other united District.

And be it further Enacted, That the Justices of the Peace for the several Ridings and Divisions of the Counties of *York* and *Lincoln*, and for every other County in *England* and *Wales*, and for the Royal Franchise of *Ely*, at their next Quarter or other General Session of the Peace to be holden after the Passing of this Act, shall appoint One or more Justice or Justices of the Peace for every such County, Riding,
and

and Division, and for the said Royal Franchise, in the Number and Proportions following, that is to say, For the City of *London* and County thereof, Five; for each of the Counties of *Lancaster*, *Middlesex*, and *Surrey*, Five; for the County of *Somerset*, Four; for each of the Counties of *Berks*, *Chester*, *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Essex*, *Hertford*, *Kent*, *Norfolk*, *Oxford*, *Suffolk*, and *Sussex*, Three; for each of the Counties of *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Cambridge*, *Cumberland*, *Derby*, *Dorset*, *Durham*, *Glocester*, *Hereford*, *Huntingdon*, *Leicester*, *Monmouth*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Nottingham*, *Salop*, *Southampton*, *Stafford*, *Warwick*, *Wilts*, and *Worcester*, Two; for each of the Three Ridings of the County of *York*, Two; for the County of the City of *Bristol*, Two; for each of the Counties of *Rutland* and *Westmorland*, One; for the Isle of *Ely*, One; for each of the Parts of *Holland*, *Kesteven*, and *Lindsey*, in the County of *Lincoln*, One; for each of the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Brecknock*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Carnarvon*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Glamorgan*, *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, *Pembroke*, and *Radnor*, One; and for each of the Counties of the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of *Canterbury*, *Coventry*, *Exeter*, *Glocester*, *Kingston upon Hull*, *Leicester*, *Lichfield*, *Lincoln*, *Newcastle upon Tyne*, *Norwich*, *Nottingham*, *Poole*, *Southampton*, *Worcester*, and *York*, One. And the said Justices, so respectively appointed in each County, shall unite and associate themselves with the Justices to be appointed in the other Counties within the same District, where any such Appointment is directed by this Act, and shall be standing Committees for the Execution of this Act, within the several Districts in which the several Courts of Quarter or other General Sessions so appointing them shall be respectively holden; and the said several Committees of Justices, or any Three or more of them, are hereby authorized and required to appoint stated Meetings, (giving Ten Days Notice of the same) and from Time to Time to adjourn the same; and at such stated or adjourned Meetings, and not otherwise, nor in any less Number, to carry this Act into Execution within their respective Districts.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That if the Justices of the Peace of any of the Counties aforesaid shall, at their said Quarter or other General Session, neglect
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to make any such Appointment as aforesaid ; or if the Persons so appointed, or any of them, shall refuse to take upon them the said Duty, and to be employed in the Execution of this Act ; then it shall and may be lawful to and for the *Custos Rotulorum* for the Time being of the said County, Riding, Division, or Franchise, wherein such Deficiency shall happen, and he is hereby required, within Three Calendar Months after the said Quarter or other General Session, to appoint under his Hand and Seal One or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the same County, Riding, Division, or Franchise, as the Exigency of the Case may require ; which Justice or Justices so appointed by him shall be Members of, and are hereby impowered to act in, such Standing Committees as aforesaid, in like Manner as if he or they had been appointed at the respective Courts of Quarter or other General Session of the Peace.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted, That the said Justices of the Peace at their respective Quarter or other General Sessions of the Peace to be holden next after the Seventh Day of *July*, Yearly and in every Year, for all and every such Counties, Ridings, Divisions, and Franchise, as aforesaid, shall and may remove, alter, or exchange, all or any of such Committee or Committees, or otherwise shall re-appoint and confirm them for the Year then next ensuing. And if any such Committee-Man shall happen to die during the Course of any Year, the said Justices, at their then next Quarter or other General Session of the Peace, shall and may appoint another in his Stead, to serve for the Remainder of the then current Year.

And be it further Enacted, That the said several Committees shall and may appoint a Clerk and also (until the said Buildings be compleated) a Treasurer, with such Salary or Salaries as they shall judge to be reasonable, and shall and may from Time to Time remove, and appoint another or others to succeed, him or them at their own Discretion. And every such Treasurer shall enter into a Bond or Obligation, with Two responsible Sureties, for the due Execution of his Office, in such Penal Sum as the said several Committees shall think meet, Regard being had to the

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Amount

Amount of such Sums of Money as may probably be paid into the Hands of such Treasurer as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That the said several Committees, or their Treasurers respectively by their Order, shall, in such Manner as is before appointed by this Act, receive the several Sums or Proportions herein-before allotted to each County within their respective Districts; and shall apply the same to the Uses herein-before directed, and to no other Use whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted, That the said several Committees of each of the Districts aforesaid shall respectively hold their first stated Meetings on the *Thursday* Se'nnight next after their several Appointments in the respective Sessions Houses or Places used for that Purpose in the City of *London*, the County of *Middlesex*, the Cities of *Chester*, *Durham*, *Exeter*, *Gloucester*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Oxford*, *Salisbury*, *Wells*, *Worcester*, and *York*, and the Towns of *Bedford*, *Chelmsford*, *Kingston upon Thames*, *Lancaster*, *Maidstone*, and *Warwick*, for each of the Districts in which the said Cities and Towns are respectively situated; and may then and there (after chusing their respective Chairmen, Clerks, and Treasurers) adjourn to any other Time and Place within the same District. And, at such their First or other subsequent Meeting, each respective Committee shall with all convenient Speed take into Consideration the Choice of One or more proper Piece or Pieces of Ground, within the District to which the said Committees shall respectively belong, for the Erection of such House or Houses of Hard Labour; and shall accordingly make an Order, fixing upon such Piece or Pieces of Ground; and, in making such Order, shall have Regard to a healthy Situation, to the Accommodation of Water, and to Nearness to some Trading Town; and, for the Sake of Security, shall give a Preference to a Place surrounded with Water, if such can be conveniently found, and the Situation shall, in the Opinion of such Committee, be in other Respects healthy and proper; but shall avoid chusing a Place within any Town, if any other convenient Place can be found; and such Order of the Committee being made, their Clerk shall certify it
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to the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, at their next Session which shall be held within such District, in any of the *English* Circuits; or to the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the Districts of *London* and *Middlesex*; or to the Justices of *Chester* at their next Great Sessions, for the District of *Cheshire* and *Wales*; to be by them respectively approved: And the said Justices respectively shall signify their Approbation or Disapprobation of the said Piece or Pieces of Ground by Writing under their Hands; and if they shall disapprove of such Piece or Pieces of Ground, or, though they should approve of the same, if the Piece or Pieces of Ground approved of shall not be such as can be purchased under the Powers herein-after contained, another Order, fixing upon One or more different Piece or Pieces of Ground, shall be made by the said respective Committees, at their next or some subsequent Meeting; and such Second Order shall be certified for Approbation in the same Manner as the First; and if such Second Order shall also be disapproved of by the said Justices respectively, or the Piece or Pieces of Ground so approved of cannot be purchased under the Powers herein-after contained, there shall be a Repetition of the same Proceeding, till such an Order shall be made as shall meet with their Approbation, and also till the Piece or Pieces of Ground approved of can be purchased under this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That after such Order, fixing upon One or more Piece or Pieces of Ground for the Erection of the said House or Houses of Hard Labour, shall be approved of in Manner aforesaid, the said respective Committees shall contract for the absolute Purchase in Fee Simple of the Piece or Pieces of Ground so to be appointed by such Order as aforesaid, for the Purpose of erecting on such Ground, or on convenient Parts thereof, such House or Houses of Hard Labour, and other Buildings, in such Manner as herein-before and herein-after is directed; which Ground so to be purchased shall be conveyed to the Town-clerk of the City of *London*, for the District of *London*; to the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, for the District of *Middlesex*; to the _____ for the District of *Cheshire* and *Wales*; and to the respective Clerks of Assize of the several *English* Circuits for the several other Districts

Districts situated within such respective Circuits, and to their Successors for ever, Town-Clerks, Clerks of the Peace, , and Clerks of Assize respectively, who are hereby made and declared Bodies Corporate, for the special Purpose only of being capable to take and hold, in perpetual Succession, the said Piece or Pieces of Ground, and the Buildings to be erected thereupon, for the Uses and Purposes of this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That such House or Houses of Hard Labour shall be made sufficiently large to contain Three Times such Number of Convicts as, according to the several Averages herein-before particularly set forth, appear to have been annually sentenced to or pardoned on Condition of Transportation, within the District for which such House or Houses are hereby directed to be built, the same being an Allowance for the Continuance of each Convict in each House or Houses Three Years upon an Average; and each of such Houses, or the Buildings thereto belonging, shall contain proper Store-houses, Warehouses, and Lodging-Rooms; an Infirmary with a Yard adjoining, and several Cells or Dungeons; a Chapel, and Burying Ground; and also proper Apartments for the several Officers herein-after directed to be appointed.

And be it further Enacted, That when the Piece or Pieces of Ground for erecting such House or Houses of Hard Labour, within any such District, shall be fixed upon and approved in Manner aforesaid, and also be purchased, the said Committee shall cause to be inserted in the local Newspapers, Advertisements for Plans of proper Buildings for the Purposes aforesaid, with Proposals for erecting the same, and Estimates of the Expence thereof; and shall adjourn their Meeting to some future Day, in order to receive such Plans, Proposals, and Estimates; and such Plan as shall be agreed on at such adjourned Meeting shall forthwith be laid before the same Justices as have previously approved of the Situation in Manner herein-before mentioned, or any other Justices bearing the like Office or Commission for the Time being, in order for their Approbation of the same; and when the said Justices shall have signified in Writing, under their Hands, their intire Approbation of such Plan, the said Committee

mittee shall contract with proper Persons for erecting such Buildings accordingly; and shall superintend the Erection of such Buildings, and the due Performance of such Contracts as shall be entered into touching the same.

And be it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all Corporations Aggregate or Sole, Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Eleemosynary, Husbards, Guardians, Committees, Executors, Administrators, and all Trustees whatsoever, not only on Behalf of themselves, but also on Behalf of their Cestuique Trusts, whether Infants, or Issue unborn, Lunatics, Idiots, Femmes Covert, or other Person or Persons under any Disability whatsoever; and also for all other Persons who are or shall be seised, possessed of, or interested in any Piece or Pieces of Ground on which any House or Houses of Labour shall be appointed to be erected, with such Approbation as aforesaid, to contract for, sell, convey, and assure, the Piece or Pieces of Ground unto such Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of Assise for the Time being; and all such Contracts, Agreements, Sales, Conveyances, and Assurances, shall be valid and effectual in the Law, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, any Law, Statute, Usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and all Corporations and Persons so agreeing or conveying are hereby indemnified for what they shall respectively do by virtue of this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That all Sums of Money which shall be agreed to be paid to any Corporations, Husbards, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Committees, or other Trustees whatsoever, for or on Behalf of any Infants, Lunatics, Idiots, Femmes Covert, or other Cestuique Trusts, or to any other Person or Persons whose Lands shall be limited in Strict Settlement, for the Purchase of any such Piece or Pieces of Ground as aforesaid, shall, in case such Sums of Money shall exceed the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, be laid out by such Corporations, Husbards, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Committees, or other Trustees, or any Person or Persons seised of Land so limited in Strict Settlement, as soon as conveniently may be, in the Purchase of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in Fee Simple, to

be conveyed to or to the Use of such Corporations, Husbands, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Committees, or other Trustees, and to and for such other Person or Persons, and for such Estate and Estates, and to, for, upon, and subject to, such Uses, Trusts, Limitations, Remainders, and Contingencies, as the Lands or Grounds, for or in respect whereof such Purchase-Money shall be paid as aforesaid, shall be limited, settled, and assured, at the Time such Purchase or Contract shall be made in Manner aforesaid, or such as shall be then capable of taking Effect (the Charges of such Conveyances and Settlements to be paid out of the same Fund as the Expence of building on such Ground;) and in the mean Time, and until such Purchase or Purchases shall be made, such Money (whether the same shall or shall not exceed the Sum of One Hundred Pounds) shall be laid out by such Corporations, or other Persons for the Time being interested therein, in some Government Securities, in the Names of Two or more Persons, One to be nominated by the Party or Parties for the Time being interested therein, and the other by the said Committee, and the Interest arising from such Securities shall be paid to such Person or Persons respectively, as would have been intitled to the Rents and Profits of such Piece or Pieces of Ground in case the same had not been sold, or would for the Time being be intitled to the Rents and Profits of such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, so to be purchased, in case the same were purchased and settled as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That if any such Corporations, Husbands, Guardians, Committees, Executors, Administrators, or other Trustees, or any Person or Persons for the Time being interested in any such Piece or Pieces of Ground as aforesaid, upon Notice to him, her, or them given, or left in Writing at the House or Houses, or other Place or Places of Abode, of such Person or Persons, or of the principal Officer or Officers of any such Corporation, shall, for the Space of Twenty-one Days next after such Notice given or left, neglect or refuse to treat, or shall not agree, for the Sale of such Piece or Pieces of Ground, or if by reason of Absence or Incapacity they shall be prevented from treating for such Sale, then and in every such Case, any Two or
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more Justices of the Peace of the County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, within the Limits or Jurisdiction of which such Ground shall lie, shall enquire into and ascertain the Value of such Ground, by a Jury of indifferent Men of such County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place; and shall summon and call before such Jury, and examine upon Oath (which Oath any One or more of such Justices is and are hereby impowered to administer) any Person or Persons whomsoever; and such Justices shall, by ordering a View or otherwise, use all Ways and Means for the Information of themselves and of such Jury in the Premises; and when such Jury shall have enquired of, and ascertained the Value of such Grounds, the said Justices shall thereupon adjudge, that the Sum or Sums of Money, which shall so appear to be the Value of such Ground, shall be paid and applied in such Manner as is herein-before directed touching the Money to be paid for Ground, for Sale whereof the Person or Persons interested shall contract and agree in Manner aforesaid; which Verdict or Inquisition and Adjudication (being filed of Record in the said respective Courts of Quarter or other General Session of the Peace) shall be final and conclusive, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, against all Persons and Parties whomsoever claiming or to claim, in Possession, Remainder, Reversion, or otherwise, their Heirs and Successors, as well absent as present, Infants, Females Covert, Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons under any Disability whatsoever, Corporations, Husbands, Guardians, Trustees, Committees, Executors, Administrators, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever.

And, for summoning and returning such Juries, **Be it further Enacted,** That such Two or more Justices as aforesaid may issue their Warrant or Warrants to the Sheriff or Bailiff of any particular County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, within the Limits of their Jurisdiction, requiring him to impanel, summon, and return an indifferent Jury of Twenty-four Persons qualified to serve upon Juries, to appear before the said Justices at such Time and Place, within the Limits of their Jurisdiction, as in such Warrant or Warrants shall be appointed; and such Sheriff or Bailiff is and are hereby required to impanel, summon, and return such

such Number of Persons accordingly ; and out of the Persons so summoned, impanelled, and returned, or out of such of them as shall appear upon such Summons, the said Justices shall, and they are hereby impowered and required to draw by Ballot, and to swear, or cause to be sworn, Twelve Men, who shall be the Jury for the Purposes aforesaid ; and in Default of a sufficient Number of Jurymen so returned, the said Sheriff or Bailiff, or the said Justices, shall take such other honest and indifferent Men of the Bystanders, or that can speedily be procured to attend that Service, to make up the Number of Twelve ; and all Persons concerned shall have their lawful Challenges against any of the said Jurymen, when they come to be sworn ; and the said Justices shall have Power, from Time to Time, to impose any reasonable Fine or Fines upon such Sheriff or Bailiff, or his Deputy or Deputies, making Default in the Premises, and on any of the Persons who shall be summoned and returned on such Jury, and who shall not appear, or, appearing, shall refuse to be sworn on the said Jury, or being sworn, shall refuse to give, or shall not give, a Verdict, or shall, in any other Manner, wilfully neglect his or their Duty therein ; and also on any of the Persons who, being required to give Evidence before the said Jury, shall refuse or neglect to appear, or, appearing, shall refuse to be sworn and examined, or to give Evidence, so that no such Fine be more than Ten Pounds, nor less than Twenty Shillings, on any One Person for One Offence.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case any Jury shall give in and deliver a Verdict for more Money, as the Value of such Ground so to be purchased, than what shall have been offered by the Committee as aforesaid, for the Purchase thereof, the Costs and Expences of summoning and maintaining the Jury and Witnesses shall be borne and paid out of the same Fund as the Expence of the Buildings to be erected thereon ; but if such Jury shall give in and deliver a Verdict for no more, or for less Money, than the Money which shall have been so offered by such Committee as aforesaid, then the Costs and Expences of summoning and maintaining the said Jury and Witnesses shall be borne and paid by the Person or Persons with whom such Controversy

verfy or Dispute touching the Value of fuch Grounds fhall arife.

Provided alwaies, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained fhall extend to compel the Sale of any Ground with a Houfe or other Building, *bonâ fide* intended for the Purpofes of Habitation, upon it; or of any Park, Paddock, Orchard, or other Ground, inclofed for the immediate Convenience of any Houfe, or of the Offices belonging thereto; or any Ground improved as Pleafure Ground, or planted with Wood; or any inclofed Ground immediately adjoining to any Houfe, Park, Paddock, Garden, Orchard, Yard, or Pleafure Ground, and occupied therewith; or any Ground between any Houfe, and any Park, Paddock, Yard, Offices, Garden, Orchard, or Pleafure Ground, belonging to fuch Houfe, and occupied therewith.

And be it further Enacted, That when the Houfe or Houfes of Hard Labour for any Diftrict fhall be erected, and fo fitted up as to be ready or nearly ready for the Reception of the Offenders herein-after directed to be fent thereto, the Committee fhall elect fuch Officers as are herein-after directed, and fhall make Provision for Stock and Materials for the Ufe and Employment of the Offenders to be confined in the faid Houfe or Houfes of Hard Labour; and alfo fhall make Orders for the Regulation of the faid Houfe or Houfes of Hard Labour, and of fuch Offenders, in fuch Cafes as are not by this Act particularly provided for; which Orders of Regulation being approved of, and confirmed by the Juftices of the Court of King's Bench in the Diftricts of *London* and *Middlefex*, or by the Juftices of *Chefter* in the Diftrict of *Cheshire* and *Wales*, or by the Juftices of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery in any other Diftrict fituated within any *English* Circuit, fhall be carried into Execution; and the faid Committee fhall, in like Manner, from Time to Time, as often as they fhall think neceffary, make any other Orders of Regulation, as well for Repeal of fuch Orders before made, as by way of Addition thereto, which, before they are carried into Execution, fhall alfo be approved of, and confirmed by the Juftices aforefaid, as the Cafe may require, in the fame Manner as the

Regulations herein-before directed to be made in the First Instance.

And be it further Enacted, That for the Regulation and Management of each of such Houses of Hard Labour, and previously to the Opening thereof for the Reception of Offenders, there shall be elected and appointed by the several Committees, Two Visitors, a Governor, a Chaplain, a Surgeon or Apothecary, a Storekeeper, a Task-Master, a Goaler, and such Under Keepers and other Officers and Servants as the said Committees shall judge necessary; and such Officers and Servants shall, from Time to Time, be removable by any Order of the said Committees; and when any Vacancy shall happen, new Officers and Servants shall be elected by the same Authority; and such Salaries and other Allowances shall be made to the said Officers and Servants; and also such of them from whom the said Committees may deem it proper to require Security for duly accounting for any Money they shall receive, or for the due and faithful Execution of their Offices, or Duty in general, shall give such Security accordingly, as the said Committees from Time to Time shall direct.

Provided always, That the Salaries of the respective Governors shall totally, if possible, or at least in great Measure, arise from the Profits of the Work that shall be done and performed in each several House of Hard Labour: And the said Committees are hereby required so to order and appoint such Salaries, that the same may bear a constant Proportion to the Quantity of Labour performed in each several House; and that it may become the Interest as well as Duty of each Governor, to see that all Persons under his Custody be regularly and profitably employed.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Committees, from Time to Time, to increase, diminish, discontinue, or vary, the Number of Officers to be appointed for any such House, in pursuance of the Directions aforesaid (except by taking away or discontinuing the Offices of Visitor, Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon or Apothecary) but such Order shall be approved of,

of, and confirmed by the said Justices of the Court of King's Bench, of *Chester*, or of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, (as the Case may require) before it shall have any Force, or be carried into Execution.

And be it further Enacted, That the Governor of every such House of Hard Labour shall be a Body Corporate, and shall sue and be sued by the Name of the Governor of the House of Hard Labour in the District of the Counties or County to which it immediately belongs; and shall from Time to Time have Power to make Contracts with any Persons whomsoever, for the Cloathing, Diet, and all other Necessaries for the Maintenance and Support of the Offenders confined in such House, for Implements or Materials of any Kind of Manufacture, Trade, or Mystery, in which Offenders confined in such House shall be employed; and also to carry on such Manufacture and Mystery in such House, and to sell such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, as shall be there wrought; and to draw upon the Treasurer or Treasurers, or other proper Officers of every County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, to which such House shall belong, as well for any Sums of Money contracted to be paid for such Diet, Cloathing, and other Necessaries, or for the Purposes of carrying on such Manufacture, Trade, or Mystery, as for all other current Expences of the said House, including all Salaries, Wages, Coroner's Fees, Funeral Charges, Repairs, and other Necessaries; and also to draw upon such Treasurer or Treasurers, or other proper Officers, in Advance for so much Money as shall be estimated to be the probable Expence of the succeeding Quarter of a Year; such Draughts being previously allowed by Order of the said Committee, and countersigned by their Clerk; and such Treasurer or Treasurers, or other proper Officers, are hereby required to pay the same; and all such Sums of Money as shall be received by any such Governor, in Manner aforesaid, shall be accordingly applied by him for the Purposes for which such Sums shall be issued.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That where any such Districts shall contain more Counties or Places than one, the said Committee shall duly proportion such Draughts upon the Treasurers, or other proper Officers of the several Counties,

Counties, and of the Ridings, Divisions, Cities, Corporations, and Places contained within the same, in such Manner that the Expences of the several Counties may be regulated by, and bear a ratable Proportion to, the several Average Numbers of transportable Offenders herein-before set forth and declared. And if any Dispute shall arise, concerning the due Proportion of such Draughts upon the several Counties aforesaid, or upon any Sub-division, or peculiar or exempt Jurisdiction within any of the same, (all which are hereby declared to be ratable for the Purposes of this Act) such Dispute shall be decided by Appeal to the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, in the Districts of *London* and *Middlesex*, the Justices of *Chester*, in the District of *Cheshire* and *Wales*, and the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the District wherein such Dispute shall arise, in the rest of the Districts aforesaid; and the Judgment or Award of such Justices in this, and in all other Cases concerning the Execution of this Act, shall be binding and absolutely final.

And be it further Enacted, That the Governor of every such House of Hard Labour shall cause all Accounts touching the Maintenance of such House, and the Offenders therein, to be entered regularly in a Book or Books, to be kept for that Purpose; and also the Governor and Storekeeper shall each keep separate Accounts of all such Stock and Materials as shall be brought into such House for employing such Offenders; and such Stock and Materials shall, from Time to Time, be delivered out by the said Storekeeper, as Occasion shall require, to the Task-Master, who shall give Receipts to such Storekeeper for the same, and shall distribute the same amongst the several Offenders to be employed in working thereon; and such Task-Master shall keep Accounts of the Quantities daily worked by the several Offenders, and shall return the Materials, when wrought and manufactured, to the Storekeeper, who shall give Receipts to the Task-Master for the same; and shall from Time to Time, with the Privy and Approbation of the Governor, sell and dispose thereof, and pay the Money arising from such Sales to the Governor, who shall be accountable for the same to the Committee, in Manner herein-after mentioned; and the said Governor and Storekeeper shall keep separate Accounts of the
Materials

Materials so wrought, manufactured, sold, and disposed of, and the several Sums of Money for which the same shall be so sold, and when sold, and to whom, in Books to be provided for those Purposes.

And be it further Enacted, That the said several Books so to be kept by the said Governor, Storekeeper, and the several Entries therein, shall be examined by the said Committee, and shall be by them compared with the several Receipts and other Vouchers, and shall be verified by such Governor and Storekeeper, upon Oath, before such Committee, and shall, if approved of by such Committee, be allowed by them, and signed by Two or more of such Committee; and if such Committee shall disapprove of any Articles in such Accounts, they shall disallow the same; and the Balance of such Accounts, if the same shall be in Favour of such Governor, shall be paid to him by Draughts as aforesaid, and if there shall be a Balance due from such Governor, the same shall be kept in Hand by the said Governor, or paid over by him in such Manner as the said Committee shall direct.

And be it further Enacted, That if the said Committee shall suspect any fraudulent or improper Charges in any of such Accounts of the said Governor or Storekeeper, or any Omission thereout, they may examine upon Oath the said Governor, Storekeeper, or any of the Officers or Servants belonging to such House, or any of the Persons employed about the same, or any Persons of whom any Necessaries, Stock, Materials, or other Things, have been purchased for the Use of such House, or any Persons to whom any Stock or Materials wrought or manufactured therein have been sold, or any of the Offenders confined in such House of Hard Labour, or any other Persons, touching any of the Articles contained in such Accounts, or any Omission thereout; and in case there shall appear in any such Accounts any false Entry knowingly or wilfully made, or any fraudulent Omission thereout, or any other Fraud whatsoever, or any Collusion between any Officer or Officers, or Servants, belonging to such House of Hard Labour, or between any such Officer or Officers, Servant or Servants, and any other Person or Persons, then (besides the private Satisfaction in Damages, which the Parties or Party

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injured

injured may be intitled to recover by Law) the said Committee may dismiss any such Officer or Officers, or Servant or Servants, who shall to them appear to have been guilty of any such false Entry, Omission, Fraud, or Collusion, and appoint another, or others in his, her, or their Stead; or, if the said Committee shall see fit, they shall cause an Indictment or Indictments to be preferred against the Officer or Officers, Servant or Servants, so offending, at the next Quarter or other General Session of the Peace to be holden for the County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation or Place, wherein such House of Hard Labour shall be situated; and in Case such Person or Persons so indicted shall be found guilty of such Offence or Offences, he, she, or they shall be punished by any Fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, or by Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months, or by both.

And be it further Enacted, That when any of the Houses of Hard Labour herein-before directed to be built, shall be fitted and compleated for the Reception of Offenders, and proper Officers and Servants shall be appointed for the Care and Management thereof, the Committee for the District to which such House of Hard Labour shall belong, shall certify, under their Hands and Seals, to the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, at their next Session, in such Districts as are wholly composed of One or more *English* County or Counties, or to the Justices of *Chester* and *Wales*, at their several next Great Sessions in the District of *Cheshire* and *Wales*, as the Case may happen; and also to the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter or other General Session of the Peace, respectively to be held for every County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, within such District as aforesaid, that such House is so fitted and compleated, and that such Officers and Servants have been appointed; and after the making of such Certificate, where any Person shall, at any Session of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, or at any Great Session, or at any Quarter or other General Session of the Peace, to be holden for any County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, within the Limits of such District as aforesaid, shall be lawfully convicted of Grand or Petty Larceny, or any other

other Crime for which he or she shall be liable by Law, either under this Statute or any other Statute now in Force, or hereafter to be made, to a Sentence of Transportation to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations, it shall be lawful for the Court before which any such Person shall be so convicted, or any Court held for the same Place with like Authority, if such Court shall think fit, in the Place of such Punishment by Transportation, to order and adjudge that such Person shall be punished by being imprisoned and kept to Hard Labour in such House of Hard Labour, for any Term not exceeding Two Years, in case of Petty Larceny; and for any Term not less than One Year, nor exceeding Five Years, in case any other such Offender is liable by Law to be transported for Seven Years; and for any Term not less than Three Years, nor exceeding Seven Years, in case any other such Offender is liable by Law to be transported for Fourteen Years.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That in the mean Time, and until such Certificate shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Court, in which any such Offender as aforesaid shall be convicted, or any other Court held for the same Place, and with like Authority, to order and adjudge such Offender to be imprisoned and kept to Hard Labour, for the several Terms aforesaid, in the respective Houses of Correction, or other proper Places within each respective County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, and Place; which Houses of Correction, or other proper Places, shall, during such Time, be deemed and esteemed to be Houses of Hard Labour, to all Intents and Purposes within the meaning of this Act. And when such Certificate shall be made as aforesaid, the Offenders then imprisoned in such Houses of Correction, or other Places, by Virtue of this Act, shall be transferred to such new erected Houses of Hard Labour, for the Residue of the several Terms, during which they were ordered and adjudged to be imprisoned: And the Justices of the Peace for every County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, and Place, at their several Quarter Sessions, are hereby required to give Directions for preparing such Houses of Correction, or other proper Places for the temporary

rary Reception, safe Custody, Employment, and due Regulation of such Offenders.

And, for the more severe and effectual Punishment of atrocious and daring Offenders, be it further Enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, where any Male Person shall, at any Session of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery for any County within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, be lawfully convicted of Grand Larceny, or any other Crime for which he shall be liable by Law to a Sentence of Transportation to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom any such Person shall be so convicted, or any Court holden for the same Place, with like Authority, if such Court shall think fit, in the Place of such Punishment by Transportation, to order and adjudge, that such Person shall be punished by being kept to Hard Labour in the raising Sand, Soil, and Gravel from, and cleansing the River *Thames*, or any other River navigable for Ships of Burthen, or any Port, Harbour, or Haven, within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, (such River, Port, Harbour, or Haven, being previously approved and appointed for that Purpose, by Order of His Majesty in His Privy Council) or in any other Service, for the Benefit of the Navigation of the said Rivers, Ports, Harbours, or Havens, under the Management and Direction of a Superintendant or Superintendants, to be appointed for the River *Thames*, by the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*; and for other Rivers, Ports, Harbours, or Havens, by the Justices of the Peace of such Counties adjoining to the same respectively, as His Majesty in Council shall direct, at their Quarter or other General Session of the Peace, for such Term of Years not less than One, nor exceeding Seven Years, as such Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery shall think fit to order and adjudge.

And be it further Enacted, That where any Person shall, at any Session of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, be lawfully convicted of any Robbery, or other Felony, for which he or she shall by Law, either under this Statute, or under any other Statute now in Force, or hereafter to be made, be liable

liable to suffer Death without Benefit of Clergy, and His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to extend the Royal Mercy to any such Offender, upon Condition of being kept to Hard Labour during any specified Term, in any House of Hard Labour, to be erected in pursuance of this Act, or (such Offenders being Males) upon Condition of being kept to Hard Labour during any specified Term, in the Custody of such Superintendant or Superintendants aforesaid, for the Benefit of the said Navigations; and such Intention of Mercy shall be notified, in Writing, by One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Court in which such Offender shall be convicted, or to any Court held for the same Place, with the like Authority; or, if no such Court shall be sitting, then to any Justice of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, by or before whom such Offender shall have been convicted or condemned, such Court or Justice may and shall, immediately on receiving such Notification, allow to every such Offender the Benefit of a conditional Pardon, in the same Manner as if there was a conditional Pardon under the Great Seal; and may and shall order that every such Offender shall be kept to Hard Labour, in such House of Hard Labour as aforesaid, or in the Custody of such Superintendant or Superintendants as aforesaid, for the Time specified in the Notification from such Secretary of State.

And be it further Enacted, That when any Offender shall be ordered and adjudged to be kept to Hard Labour in any of the Manners aforesaid, the Clerk of Assize, Clerk of the Peace, or other Clerk of the Court in which such Offender shall be convicted, shall give to the Sheriff or Gaoler having the Custody of such Offender, a Certificate in Writing under his Hand, containing an Account of the Christian Name, Surname, and Age of such Offender, of his or her Offence, of the Court before which he or she was convicted, and of the Term for which he or she shall be so ordered to Hard Labour; and the Sheriff or Gaoler having the Custody of such Offender, shall, with all convenient Speed, after the making of such Order, and the receiving such Certificate, convey such Offender, or cause him or her to be conveyed, to such House or Place to which such Order shall direct him or her to be conveyed, and shall deliver such Offender, or

cause him or her to be delivered, together with such Certificate, to such Governor or Governors, Superintendant or Superintendants as aforesaid, or to such Person or Persons as such Governor or Superintendant shall appoint; and such Governor, or Superintendant, or other Person or Persons to whom such Offender shall be so delivered, shall carefully keep and preserve the said Certificate, and shall give a proper Receipt in Writing, under his or their Hand or Hands, to the Sheriff or Gaoler so delivering such Offender, which shall be his sufficient Discharge.

And be it further Enacted, That the Clerk of Assize, the Clerk of the Peace, or other Clerk of the Court, shall have the same Fee on granting such Certificate, and the Sheriff or Gaoler shall have the same Fee on delivering out of his Custody any such Offender so to be ordered to any such House or Place of Hard Labour, as would be due to them respectively if such Offender should be sentenced to Transportation; and such Fees, and also all Expences to be incurred by any Sheriff or Gaoler in the Conveyance of any such Offender to the House or Place of Hard Labour to be appointed for his or her Confinement, shall be paid by the County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, for which the Court in which such Offender shall be convicted shall have been held; and the Clerk of the Assize, Clerk of the Peace, or other Clerk of the Court, and the Sheriff or Gaoler, shall receive the Money due for such Fees and Expences respectively from the Treasurer of such County, Riding, Division, City, Corporation, or Place, by Order of the Justices of the Peace at their Quarterly or other General Session, who are hereby impowered and required to make such Order accordingly.

And be it further Enacted, That after Delivery of any such Offender as aforesaid, into the Custody to which he or she shall be adjudged, such Governor, or Superintendant, or other Person having the Custody of Offenders under his Direction, shall, during the Term for which such Offender shall be ordered to Hard Labour, have the same Powers over such Offender as are incident to the Office of a Sheriff or Gaoler; and in case of any Abuse of the Custody, or other
Misbehaviour

Misbehaviour in the Discharge of his Office, shall be liable to the same Punishment as a Gaoler or other Keeper or Under Keeper of a County Gaol is now liable to by Law.

And be it further Enacted, That every such Governor of every House of Hard Labour shall, during the Term prescribed for the Imprisonment and Hard Labour of such Offender, keep him or her, so far as may be consistent with his or her Health and Ability, to Labour of the hardest and most servile Kind, such as treading in a Wheel, or drawing in a Capstern for turning a Mill, or other Machine or Engine, beating Hemp, rasping Logwood, chopping Rags, sawing Timber, working at Forges, smelting, or any other hard and laborious Service; and those of less Strength and Ability (Regard being also had to Age and Sex) in making Ropes, weaving Sacks, spinning Yarn, knitting Nets, or any other less laborious Employment, which the Committee aforesaid for every such House of Hard Labour shall judge most conducive to, and consistent with, the Profit and Convenience of the District to which such House shall belong.

And be it further Enacted, That such Offenders as shall be sent to any of such Houses of Hard Labour as aforesaid, shall be so lodged, that the Males shall be kept entirely separate and apart from the Females, without the least Communication upon any Pretence whatsoever; and all such Offenders shall, during their Hours of Rest, be kept entirely separate and apart from each other, and be lodged in separate Rooms or Cells, not exceeding Twelve Feet in Length, Eight Feet in Breadth, and Eleven Feet in Height, and without any Window within Six Feet of the respective Floors; and shall also, during their Hours of Labour, in case the Nature of their several Employments will permit, be in like Manner kept separate and apart from each other; and, where the Nature of the Employment may require Two Persons to work together, the Room in which such Two Persons shall work shall be of suitable Dimensions; but such Two Persons shall not continue together, except during the Hours of Labour, nor shall the same Two Persons continue to work in the same Room more than Three Days

Days successively, and at the Expiration of such Term, One of such Persons shall be changed; and if the Nature of the Work wherein any such Offenders shall be employed, shall require the Labour of many Persons at one Time, a common Work Room or Shed may be allotted to them for that Purpose; but, during the Time the Offenders are employed in such common Work Room or Shed, the Governor of the said House, or One or more of his Assistants, shall be constantly present to attend to the Behaviour of such Offenders: And if the Work to be performed by any such Offenders shall be of such a Nature as shall require previous Instruction, proper Persons shall be provided to give the same, to whom a suitable Allowance shall be made, by Order of the Committee for the District to which such House of Hard Labour shall belong.

And be it further Enacted, That such Offenders shall be employed in Work at the said Houses of Labour every Day in the Year, except *Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday*, and also except when ill Health will not allow of their working; and the Hours of Work in each Day shall be as many as Day Light and the Season of the Year, with an Interval of Half an Hour for Breakfast and an Hour for Dinner, will permit; and when such Hours of Work are passed, the working Tools, Implements, and Materials, or such of them as will admit of daily Removal, shall be removed from the Rooms of the several Offenders to Places proper for their safe Custody, and there be kept till the Hour of Labour shall return.

And be it further Enacted, That every Offender who shall be ordered to any such House of Hard Labour shall, during the Time of his or her Confinement therein, be fed and sustained with Bread and any coarse Meat, or other inferior Food, and Water or Small Beer, and also be cloathed with a coarse and uniform Apparel, with certain obvious Marks or Badges affixed to the same, as well to humiliate the Wearers, as to facilitate Discovery in case of Escapes; the Whole to be ordered in such Manner as the Committee aforesaid shall, from Time to Time, appoint for those Purposes; and no such Offender shall, during the Term of his or her Confinement, be permitted to have any other Food, Drink, or
Cloathing,

Cloathing, than such as shall be so appointed ; and if any Person or Persons shall wilfully supply any such Offender, at any Time during the Term of his or her Confinement, either for Money or otherwise, with any Food, Drink, or Cloathing, other than such as shall be so appointed, he or she, so supplying such Offender, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit a Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than Forty Shillings.

And be it further Enacted, That no Officer or Servant of any such House of Hard Labour as aforesaid, shall supply any of the Offenders therein with any Cloathing, Provisions, or Diet, or with any Spirituous or other Liquors whatsoever, except such Cloathing, Provisions, or Diet, or such Water, and Small Beer, as the Governor of the House shall, from Time to Time, order such Officers or Servants to carry to such Offenders respectively, and except such Diet and Liquors as the Surgeon or Apothecary attending such House shall think proper to order for any such Offenders in case of Illness ; and in case any such Officer or Servant shall be found guilty of carrying to any such Offender, or of knowingly permitting to be carried to any such Offender, any Cloathing, Provisions, or Diet, or Liquors whatsoever, contrary to the Intent of this Act, such Officer or Servant shall immediately be suspended by the said Governor, who shall report the same to the Visitors of the said House, and the said Visitors shall report the same to the Committee at their next Meeting ; and such Committee shall inquire thereof upon Oath, and shall punish such Officer or Servant by Forfeiture of Office, by any Fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, and by Imprisonment for any Term not exceeding Six Months, or by any One or more of such Punishments, as the said Committee shall in their Discretion think proper.

And be it further Enacted, That when any Offender, who shall be sentenced to Hard Labour in any such House as aforesaid, shall be brought thither, in pursuance of the Powers contained in this Act, the Cloaths which he or she shall then have (and in the Place of which other Apparel is herein-before directed to be supplied) shall be cleaned, and ticketed, and carefully deposited in a safe Place in such House,

and when the Term of his or her Confinement shall be expired, shall be delivered to such Offender, together with such other decent Cloathing as shall be judged necessary and proper by the Visitors of such House, and also such Sum of Money for his or her immediate Subsistence, as the said Visitors shall think proper, so as such Sum shall not exceed Five Pounds, nor be less than Forty Shillings; and in case such Offender shall have behaved, during his or her Confinement, in a decent and proper Manner, such Visitors shall give to such Offender a Certificate thereof in Writing under their Hands.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That the several Offenders to be sent to each of such Houses of Hard Labour, shall be divided into Three Classes, which shall be called the First, Second, and Third Class; for which Purpose, the Time for which such Offenders shall severally be committed, shall be divided into Three equal Parts, and during the First Part of the Time of the Imprisonment of every such Offender, he or she shall be ranked in the First Class; and during the Second Part of such Time, he or she shall be ranked in the Second Class; and during the Third and last Part of such Time, he or she shall be ranked in the Third Class; and the Confinement and Labour of such Offenders as shall from Time to Time be ranked in the First Class, shall be the most strict and severe; and the Confinement and Labour of the Offenders ranked in the Second Class, shall be more moderate; and the Confinement and Labour of those ranked in the Third Class, shall be still more relaxed; which several Degrees of Confinement and Labour, so to be affixed to each Class, shall, from Time to Time, be settled by the said Committees, by Orders of Regulation to be approved of in Manner aforesaid; but so as not to defeat or elude the special Provisions made and appointed by this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That each of the Lodging Rooms, which shall be appointed in the said Houses of Labour for the Offenders so confined therein, shall be provided with Matting for lying upon, and a Coverlid, and Two or more coarse Blankets, and also with proper Tools or Instruments for the Employment of such Offenders; and no Person (except the Officers and Servants of the House, and such Per-
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son or Persons as shall be authorized by Order of any One of the Committee appointed for such District) shall be permitted to go at any Time into such Lodging Rooms, or to see or converse with the Offenders; and every Night in the Year, as soon as the Time of Labour shall be past, a Bell shall be rung, and the Doors of all such Lodging Rooms shall be locked, and all Lights therein extinguished; and after the ringing of such Bell, a Watchman shall patrol every Part of each of such Houses of Labour, at least Twice in every Hour, during the Night, and until Return of the Time of Labour in the Morning of the next Day.

And be it further Enacted, That the Chaplain shall read Morning and Evening Prayers in the Chapel of every such House of Hard Labour, and preach a Sermon after each, on every *Sunday* in the Year, and also on every *Christmas Day*, and *Good Friday*; and all the Offenders, both Male and Female, confined in such House of Hard Labour, (who shall not be disabled by Illness) shall attend the said Morning and Evening Prayers; but the Males and Females shall be placed separately each from the other Sex, on the same Side or at the same End of the Chapel; that is to say, all the Males by themselves, and all the Females by themselves, with a considerable Space between them, and with such Partitions as shall be sufficient to prevent those of One Sex from seeing or conversing with those of the other; and such Morning and Evening Prayers shall also be attended by the resident Officers, and by the Servants of such House of Hard Labour, or such of them as can be spared from their several Employments, and shall not be prevented by Illness. And the said Chaplain shall visit at his own Discretion, and shall also occasionally attend (when thereunto requested) any of the Offenders, either Sick or in Health, that may desire or stand in Need of his Spiritual Advice and Assistance; provided that such Visitation and Attendance on such of the Offenders as shall be in Health, shall not interfere with their stated Hours of Labour.

And be it further Enacted, That there shall be, adjoining to every such House of Hard Labour, Two or more Yards or Places inclosed and properly secured, in which the Offenders ordered to be confined in such House shall be permitted to
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air by Turns, as their Health may require ; and if proper Employment can be found, such Offenders may also be permitted to work in such Yards, instead of their Lodging-Rooms or Work-Rooms ; and in case any such Offenders shall appear to be sick, he or she shall be visited by the Surgeon or Apothecary attending such House ; and if the Sickness be found to be real, the said Surgeon or Apothecary shall report the same to the Governor, who shall, if the Sick-ness be of such a Nature as to require it, order such Offender to be sent to the Infirmary belonging to such House, and to be entered in a Book, to be kept for that Purpose, as sick ; and when such Offender shall have so far recovered his or her Health, as that the said Surgeon or Apothecary shall judge him or her in a proper Condition to quit the Infirmary, and to return to his or her Employment, and the said Apothecary shall so report, the said Governor shall order such Offender to be brought back to his or her Lodging-Room, and to be again employed in Labour, so far as shall be consistent with the Health of such Offenders.

And be it further Enacted, That the Visitors of each of such Houses of Hard Labour as aforesaid shall be Two Justices of the Peace, or other substantial Householders, dwelling within the District to which such House of Hard Labour shall belong, at the Discretion of the Committee aforesaid ; one of which shall be changed every Year ; and no Visitor shall continue in Office for more than Two successive Years ; but, after an Interval of Two Years, any former Visitor so discontinued shall be capable of being re-appointed : And such Visitors shall attend at such Houses of Hard Labour once at the least in every Fortnight ; and on every such Attendance shall examine the State of such House, and shall see every Offender confined there, and shall inspect the Accounts of the Governor and Storekeepers, and also examine the Conduct and Management of such House, and hear Complaints touching the Behaviour of the Officers thereof, or of the Offenders confined therein, upon Oath, which the said Visitors, or one of them, are and is hereby empowered to administer ; and upon such Complaints, or otherwise, the said Visitors shall and may order such Punishments or Rewards as they are herein-after particularly authorized

rized to inflict or confer; and shall, from Time to Time, report the Behaviour of the Governor, and other Officers and Servants, and of the Prisoners, and also the State and Condition of each House of Hard Labour, respectively, to the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, to the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, to the Justices of *Chester* and *Wales*, to the Justices of the Peace at their respective Quarter or other General Sessions, or to the several Committees, as the Case may require; and the said Visitors shall be intitled, if they think proper to demand it, to receive a Gratuity, (to be settled by the said Committees, and approved by the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or the Justices of *Chester*, as the Case may require) for every Day's actual Attendance at such respective Houses of Hard Labour.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Visitors of any such House of Hard Labour as aforesaid, in case of any Corruption or other gross Misbehaviour of any Officer or Servant of the House of which they shall be Visitors, shall and may suspend any such Officer (except the Governor) from the Execution of his Office, or any Servant from his or her Service, till the then next Meeting of such Committee as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, That the Task-Master belonging to every such House of Hard Labour, or his Assistants, shall constantly superintend the Work of the Offenders confined therein, and take an Account of every Neglect of Work, or other Misbehaviour, and likewise of any extraordinary Diligence or good Behaviour of any of such Offenders, and from Time to Time shall report the same to the Governor of such House, who shall cause the same to be entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose.

And be it further Enacted, That the Governor of each of such Houses of Hard Labour shall have Power to hear all Complaints touching any of the following Offences, (that is to say) Disobedience of any of the Orders of the House, Assaults by One Person confined in such House upon another, when no dangerous Wound or Bruise is given, Profane
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Curſing and Swearing, or indecent Behaviour, Abſence from Chapel, or irreverent Behaviour there, and Idleneſs or Negligence in Work, or wilful Miſmanagement of it ; all which are declared to be Offences by this Act : And the ſaid Governor may examine any Perſons, touching ſuch Offences, upon Oath, which he is hereby impowered to adminiſter, and may determine thereupon, and may puniſh ſuch Offences, by ordering thoſe who ſhall commit them to cloſe Confinement in the Cells or Dungeons of ſuch Houſe of Hard Labour, and by keeping them upon Bread and Water only, for any Term not exceeding Three Days.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Offender who ſhall be committed to any ſuch Houſe of Hard Labour, ſhall, during the Term for which he ſhall be ſo committed, be guilty of any Offence which the Governor of ſuch Houſe is not hereby authorized to puniſh, or for which the Punishment which ſuch Governor is hereby authorized to inflict, ſhall by ſuch Governor be deemed not ſufficient, by Reaſon of the Enormity of the Offence, or the Repetition thereof, ſuch Governor may, and he is hereby required to order ſuch Offender to the Cells or Dungeons belonging to ſuch Houſe, and ſhall immediately, or the next Time the Viſitors of ſuch Houſe ſhall come thereto, report ſuch Offence to ſuch Viſitors, who are hereby empowered and required, in the Preſence of ſuch Offender, to enquire touching ſuch Offence, upon Oath, which they are hereby authorized to adminiſter, and to determine concerning the ſame ; and ſuch Viſitors ſhall alſo in like Manner enquire of all Affaults by any of the Offenders on each other, which ſhall not have been puniſhed by the Governor as herein-before directed, or on any of the Officers or Servants belonging to the ſaid Houſe, or any other Perſon or Perſons who may happen to be there ; and ſhall alſo enquire of any abſolute Refuſal by any of the Offenders to perform the Work allotted to them, or any wilful Abufe of the Materials to be employed in ſuch Work, and of any Attempts of any of ſuch Offenders to eſcape ; all which Acts are hereby declared to be Offences : And the ſaid Viſitors are hereby authorized and required to puniſh any ſuch Offender who ſhall be guilty of any of ſuch Offences, by ordering the Offender to be moderately whipped, in Proportion to the Nature of the Offence,

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or to be closely confined in one of the Cells or Dungeons, and kept upon Bread and Water only, for any Term not exceeding Ten Days, or by both of such Punishments; and if the Offence committed by any such Offenders shall be of such a heinous Nature that the Visitors shall deem it worthy a greater Punishment than they are hereby authorized to inflict, the said Visitors shall report such Offence, with the Nature and particular Circumstances thereof, and the Name of the Offender, to the Committee for the District to which such House of Hard Labour shall belong, at their next Meeting; and such Committee shall have Power to inquire of and determine concerning all such Offences so reported to them as aforesaid, and shall order such Offenders to be punished, either by moderate Whipping, by close Confinement in one of the Cells or Dungeons, with Bread and Water only for Sustenance, for any Term not exceeding One Month, or by removing such Offenders, if ranked in the Second or Third Class, into a prior Class, or by any or all of such Punishments; and, in case of Removal into a prior Class, the Offender shall, from the Time of making such Order of Removal, go through such prior Class, and also the subsequent Class or Classes, in the same Manner, and for the same Time, as under his or her original Commitment.

And be it further Enacted, That if the Visitors of any such House of Hard Labour as aforesaid shall at any Time observe, or be satisfactorily informed of, any extraordinary Diligence or Merit in any of the Offenders under their Inspection, who have been ordered to Confinement in the said House by any Court of Quarter or other General Session of the Peace, and shall report the same to the Justices of the Peace at a Quarter or other General Session of the Peace, the said Justices shall, if they think proper, order such Offender, if ranked in the First or Second Classes of Offenders, to be removed to a subsequent Class, and the Time of the Confinement of such Offender shall be computed as if he or she had regularly passed through the prior Class or Classes; and if the Behaviour of any Offender, who hath been ordered to such Confinement by the Justices of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, or by the Justices of *Chester* or *Wales*, at their respective Sessions, or Great Sessions, or who hath received His Majesty's most gracious Pardon for any Capital Offence,

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on Condition of Confinement for any stated Term, shall seem to the said Visitors so meritorious as to deserve to be rewarded, the said Visitors shall report the same to the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or the Justices of *Chester* or *Wales*, at their next or any subsequent Session, or Great Session, to be holden for the County in which such Offender was convicted; and such Justices, if the Offender shall be committed for a certain Term of Years, shall have the like Power, if they shall think proper, to alter and shorten the Confinement of such Offender, as is herein-before given to the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter or other General Session, with respect to Offenders confined by Order of any Session of the Peace; and if the Offender shall be committed for Life, such Justices shall, if they think proper, report him or her to His Majesty as an Object of Royal Mercy.

And be it further Enacted, That after the Delivery of any such Male Offender into the Custody of any such Superintendent or Superintendants as aforesaid, every such Superintendent or Superintendants shall, during the Term prescribed for the Imprisonment and Hard Labour of such Offender, keep him to Hard Labour, either in raising Sand, Soil, and Gravel, or in any other laborious Service for the Benefit of the Navigation of the *Thames*, or of such other navigable Rivers, Ports, Harbours, or Havens, as aforesaid; but when the said laborious Service shall be for the Navigation of the *Thames*, then at such Places only, and subject to such Limitations and Restrictions, as the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Trinity House* shall from Time to Time prescribe.

Provided nevertheless, That such Offenders shall, in no Case, be employed in delivering Tonnage or Ballast to Masters and Commanders of Ships, but only in digging, raising, and taking up the Gravel, Sand and Soil from the Shelves and Sand-banks of the said Rivers, Ports, Harbours, or Havens, and in discharging the same upon the Shore, above the High-water Mark, except in such Cases where any Embankment or Sea-Wall shall be directed to be made or repaired, or in some other laborious Service for the Benefit of the Navigation of the said Rivers, Ports, Harbours, or Havens.

And

And be it further Enacted, That every Offender who shall be ordered to Hard Labour, in the Custody of such Superintendant or Superintendants as aforesaid, shall, during the Time of such Service, be fed and sustained with Bread, and any coarse or inferior Food, and Water, or Small Beer, and also cloathed at the Discretion and under the Direction of such Superintendant or Superintendants; and such Offender shall not, during the Term of such Service, be permitted to have any other Food, Drink, or Cloathing, than such as shall be so directed; and if any Person shall supply any such Offender, at any Time during the Term of his said Service, with any Drink, Food, or Cloathing, other than such as shall be so directed, he or she so supplying shall, for every such Offence, forfeit a Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Forty Shillings.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Offender, who shall be so delivered to such Superintendant or Superintendants, to be kept to Hard Labour, shall, during the Term of such Service, refuse to perform any Labour authorised by this Act, or shall be guilty of any other Misbehaviour or disorderly Conduct, it shall be lawful for the Superintendant or Superintendants having the Custody of any such Offender, to order such Whipping, or other moderate Punishment, to be inflicted upon him, as may be inflicted by Law on Persons committed to a House of Correction for Hard Labour.

And be it further Enacted, That every Offender who shall be delivered to such Superintendant or Superintendants, to be kept to Hard Labour in Manner aforesaid, shall, at the End of the Term of such Service, and upon being restored to his Liberty, receive from the Superintendant or Superintendants, under whom he shall have so served, such Sum of Money, not being less than Forty Shillings, nor more than Five Pounds, together with such decent Cloathing as the Court, into which such Returns shall be made as hercin-after mentioned, shall appoint: And if any such Offender, whilst confined to Hard Labour in Manner aforesaid, shall, by his Industry and other good Behaviour, shew such Signs of Reformation, as shall induce the said Court to recommend him as an Object of His Majesty's Mercy, and it shall be thereupon signified, by a Letter from One of His Majesty's Principal
K Secretaries

Secretaries of State, to the Superintendant or Superintendants as aforesaid, that His Majesty thinks fit, in Consideration of such good Behaviour, to shorten the Duration of such Offender's Term, such Offender shall be accordingly set at Liberty at the Time mentioned in such Letter; and shall receive a Sum of Money from his Superintendant or Superintendants, together with Cloathing, in the same Manner as if he had served the Whole of the Term for which he was adjudged to serve.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case any of the said Offenders shall happen to die in the Custody of such Superintendant or Superintendants as aforesaid, they shall be buried in the most commodious Parts of the Shores of the several Rivers, Ports, Harbours, and Havens, in or near which they shall have been respectively employed, according to the Form for Burial prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and the necessary Charges of such Funerals, and also of the Coroners who shall sit on the Bodies of the Offenders so dying in such Custody, together with the necessary Expences of providing such Chaplains, Surgeons and Apothecaries, as the said Superintendant or Superintendants shall find it expedient, or shall be required, from Time to Time, to employ in attending the Offenders in his or their Custody or Custodies, and all other necessary Expenditures in carrying so much of this Act into Execution, as is committed to the Care of such Superintendant or Superintendants, shall be annually laid before the House of Commons, and, after deducting thereout the net Profits (if any) arising from the Labour of such Offenders, shall be provided for in the next Supplies to be granted to His Majesty by Parliament.

Provided always, That such Chaplains, so to be employed as aforesaid, shall read Morning and Evening Prayer, and preach a Sermon after each, in every such Place of Confinement, on every *Christmas Day*, *Good Friday*, and *Sunday*, throughout the Year.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Governors and Superintendants of the several Places of Confinement to be appointed by virtue of this Act, shall
keep

keep a regular Book or Books for the Purposes herein-after mentioned, and from thence, from Time to Time, shall make true and just Returns, specifying the Names of all and every the Person or Persons who shall be committed to their Custody, the Offences of which they shall have been guilty, the Court before which each Person was convicted, the Sentence of the Court, the Age, bodily State, and Behaviour of every such Convict while in Custody ; and also the Names of all and every the Person or Persons who shall have died under such Custody, or shall have escaped from such Place of Confinement, or shall have been released from thence by Order from One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or otherwise ; such Returns from the Governor or Governors of such Houses of Hard Labour as shall be situate in the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, and from the Superintendant or Superintendants of the Convicts to be employed in laborious Service for the Benefit of the Navigation of the *Thames*, to be made the First Day of every Term, to His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at *Westminster* ; and from the Governors or Superintendants of the other Places of Confinement to be appointed by virtue of this Act, to the Justices of Assize, Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery at each Assize, to the Justices of *Chester* and *Wales* at each Great Session, and to the Justices of the Peace at every General Session of the Peace, to be holden next after *Easter* and *Michaelmas* yearly, for every County, Riding, and Division within the District to which such Place of Confinement shall belong ; and that every such Return shall be verified on the Oath of the Person making the same ; such Oath to be administered by the Court in which such Return shall be delivered.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person who shall be ordered to Hard Labour under this Act, or any Part of it, shall at any Time, during the Term for which he or she shall be so ordered to Hard Labour, break Prison or escape from the Place of his or her Confinement, or in his or her Conveyance to such Place of Confinement, or from the Person or Persons having the lawful Custody of such Offender, he or she so breaking Prison or escaping shall, in case of having been so ordered to Hard Labour instead of being capitally punished, be deemed guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy ;
and

and in Case of having been ordered to Hard Labour instead of Transportation, shall, on Conviction for such Escape, be punished by an Addition of Three Years to the Term for which he or she, at the Time of his or her Escape, was subject to be confined; and on Conviction for a second Escape shall be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person shall rescue any Offender, who by Force of this Act, or any Part of it, shall be ordered to Hard Labour, in any Place of Confinement appointed by Virtue of this Act, either in his or her Conveyance to the Place appointed for such Hard Labour, or whilst such Offender under this Act shall be in the Custody of the Person or Persons appointed for that Purpose; or if any Person shall be aiding or assisting in any such Rescue; every such Person shall be liable to the same Punishment as is now inflicted by Law, upon Rescue of a Felon, from the Custody of the Sheriff or Gaoler, after Judgment: And if any Person having the Custody of any such Offender as aforesaid, or being employed by the Person having such Custody, as a Keeper, Underkeeper, Turnkey, Assistant, or Guard, shall voluntarily permit such Offender to escape; or if any Person whatsoever shall, by supplying Arms or Instruments of Disguise, or otherwise, be in any Manner aiding and assisting to any such Offender, in any Escape, or in any Attempt to make an Escape, though no Escape be actually made, every such Person so permitting, aiding, or assisting, shall be guilty of Felony. And if any Person having such Custody, or being so employed by the Person having such Custody as aforesaid, shall negligently permit any such Offender to escape, such Person so permitting shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and, being lawfully convicted of the same, shall be liable to a Fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, or to Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months, or to both, at the Discretion of the Court.

And, to the Intent that Prosecutions for Escapes, Breach of Prison, and Rescues, may be carried on with as little Trouble and Expence as is possible, **Be it further Enacted,** That any Offender escaping, breaking Prison, or being rescued in Manner aforesaid, may and shall be tried before the
Justices

Justices of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, for the County where he or she shall be apprehended and retaken; and in case of any Prosecution for any such Escape, Attempt to escape, Breach of Prison, or Rescue, either against the Offender escaping; or attempting to escape, or having broke Prison, or been rescued, or against any other Person or Persons concerned therein; or aiding, abetting, or assisting the same, the Certificate herein-before directed to be given to the Sheriff or Gaoler, by the Clerk of the Assize, Clerk of the Peace, or other Clerk, for the Time being, of the Court in which such Offender shall be convicted, and by such Sheriff or Gaoler to be delivered, together with the Offender, to such Governor or Superintendant as aforesaid, shall (after Proof made, that the Person then in Question before the Court is the same that was delivered with such Certificate) be sufficient Evidence to the Court and Jury, not only of the Nature and Fact of the Conviction itself; and the Species of Confinement to which such Person was ordered, but also that the Person then in Question is the same that was so convicted and ordered to such Confinement.

And be it further Enacted, That any pecuniary Penalties created by this Act, for the Recovery of which no Mode is herein-before prescribed, shall be recoverable before Two or more Justices of the Peace, in the County, Riding, Division, City, Liberty, Borough, Town, or Place, in which the Offence shall be committed, on Proof of the Offence, by the Oath or Oaths of One or more credible Witness or Witnesses, or on Confession of the Offender, and shall belong to the Informer or Informers prosecuting for the same; and in case of Nonpayment, shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of such Justices; and the Overplus of the Money raised, after deducting the Penalty, and the Expences of the Distress and Sale, shall be rendered to the Owner; and for Want of sufficient Distress, the Offender shall be sent by such Justices to the Prison of such County, Riding, Division, City, Borough, Town, or Place, for such Term, not exceeding Six Months, nor less than One Month, as such Justices shall think most proper.

And whereas the Courts of Assise, *Nisi Prius*, Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, for several Counties at large in this Kingdom, are often held in or near Cities or Towns that are Counties of themselves, and at the same Time with the like Courts for the said Cities or Towns, and Inconveniences frequently arise in transacting the Business of the several Courts, for that the Lodgings of the Judges are situate either only in the County at large, or only in the County of such City or Town; Be it therefore further Enacted, That whenever the Courts of Assise, *Nisi Prius*, Oyer and Terminer, or Gaol Delivery, for any County at large, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be held in or near any City or Town that is also a County of itself, and at the same Time with the like or any of the like Courts for the said City or Town, the Lodgings of the Judge or Judges shall be construed and taken to be situate, both within the County at large, and also within the County of such City or Town, for the Purpose of carrying this Act into Execution, and of transacting the Business of the Assises for such County at large, and for the County of such City or Town, during the Time that such Judge or Judges shall continue therein for the Execution of their several Commissions.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Suit or Action shall be prosecuted against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act, or the Special Matter, in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon; and that the same was done by the Authority of this Act; and if a Verdict shall pass for the Defendant or Defendants, or the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue his, her, or their Action or Actions after Issue joined; or if on Demurrer, or otherwise, Judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as any Defendants have by Law in other Cases; and though a Verdict shall be given to any Plaintiff in any such Action or Suit as aforesaid, such Plaintiff shall not have Costs against the Defendant, unless the Judge, before whom the Trial shall be, shall certify his Approbation of the Verdict.

And

And be it further Enacted, That all Actions, Suits, and Prosecutions, to be commenced against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, shall be laid and tried in the County, or Place, where the Fact was committed, and shall be commenced within Six Months after the Fact committed, and not otherwise.

And be it further Enacted, That an Act made and passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, “ *An Act to authorize for a limited Time the Punishment, by Hard Labour, of Offenders, who, for certain Crimes, are or shall become liable to be transported to any of His Majesty’s Colonies and Plantations,*” shall, from and immediately after the Passing of this Act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, except with regard to such Offenders, whose respective Terms of Confinement, under and by virtue of the said Act, are subsisting and unexpired at the Passing of this Act: And that with regard to such Offenders, the said Act shall continue and remain in Force ’till the End or other Determination of their said respective Terms, the Time limited for the Expiration of the said Act, or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

A P P E N D I X,

B E I N G

An Account of the Number of CONVICTS ordered for Transportation, from 1 *November*, 1769, to 1 *November*, 1776; extracted from the Lists transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Commons, and distinguishing

1. The Number of Convicts in that Period, sent from the Old-Bailey in *London* and *Middlesex*; the Assises in each County of *England*, where any are held; and the Great Sessions in *Chester* and *Wales*.
2. The like from the Quarter Sessions.
3. Totals of both.
4. The Annual Average during that Period, being really only Six Years and an Half; the Practice of Transportation having in great Measure ceased before 1 *May*, 1776.
5. Yearly Total of such Offenders, as may probably be sent to the Houses of Hard Labour in each District; upon the Idea of uniting the several Counties in the Manner proposed.
6. Accumulation of *Three* Years in the several Districts; which is supposed to be the *medium* Duration of Confinement, allowing for Deaths and Pardons. This therefore exhibits the Number, for which Provision must be made in each District.— But neither in this, nor in the preceding Calculation, is there any Allowance made for such Criminals, as may still be employed in Hard Labour upon Navigable Rivers, &c: Because these Criminals are set off against such Petty Offenders, as have hitherto been punished by Whipping, Branding, and Confinement in the House of Correction or County Gaol; many of whom will probably (under the new Plan) be imprisoned for a short Time in the Houses of Hard Labour, and will increase the Number of those Prisoners in at least as great a Proportion, as those ordered to work on the Rivers, &c. will diminish it.

N ^o		Goal Deliveries and Great Sessions.	Quarter Sessions.	Total of both.	Yearly Average.	Yearly Total in each District.	Accumu- lation.	
Home Circuit.								
I.	Essex	106	10	116	18	30	90	
	Hertfordshire	49	5	72	12			
	St. Alban's		18	23				
II.	Kent	116	45	164	26	33	99	
	Dover		3	6	1			
	Canterbury			6				
	Suffex	34	3	38	6			
	Chichester		1			42	126	
	Surrey	1167	83	268	42			
III.	Southwark		18					
Midland Circuit.								
IV.	Derbyshire	27	17	49	8	30	90	
	Derby		5					
	Lincolnshire	50		61	10			
	Parts of Holland							
	Parts of Kesteven		1					
	Parts of Lindsey		10					
	Lincoln	4		4	1			
	Nottinghamshire	19	20	39	6			
	Nottingham	7	7	14	3			
	Rutlandshire	8		8	2			
V.	Leicestershire	25		25	4	36	108	
	Leicester	9	3	12	2			
	Northamptonshire	28	13	41	7			
	Warwickshire	112	2	114	18			
	Coventry	28		28	5			
Norfolk Circuit.								
VI.	Bedfordshire	40		40	7	25	75	
	Buckinghamshire	44	10	54	9			
	Cambridgeshire	23	2	25	4			
	Ely	8		8	2			
	Huntingdonshire	17		17	3			
	Norfolk	70	3					
VII.	King's Lynn		9	95	15	31	93	
	Yarmouth		13					
	Norwich	12		12	2			
	Suffolk	72	4					
	Bury		5	86	14			
	Ipswich		5					
Northern Circuit.								
VIII.	Cumberland	11	20	31	5	22	66	
	Durham	23	13	36	6			
	Northumberland	18	9	29	5			
	Berwick		2					
	Newcastle on Tyne	10	17	27	5			
	Westmorland	3		4	1			
	Kirkby in Kendal		1					
	Lancashire	44	95	166	26			
IX.	Liverpool		22			26	78	
	Preston		1					
	Wigan		4					
	Yorkshire	124						
X.	East Riding		14			35	105	
	North Riding		4					
	West Riding		42					
	Doncaster		1	71	195			30
	Leeds		7					
	Pontefract		1					
	Richmond		1					
	Rippon		1					
	York	12	5	17	3			
	Kingston on Hull	1	8	9	2			

				Gaol Deliveries and Great Sessions.	Quarter Sessions:	Total of both.	Yearly Average.	Yearly Total in each District.	Accumulation.
Brought over				1321	589	1910	310	310	930
Oxford Circuit.									
XI.	{	Berkshire	— — —	57	15 } 22	79	13	} 23	69
		Reading	— — —	—	7 }	—	—		
		Oxfordshire	— — —	53	3 }	—	—		
		Banbury	— — —	—	2 }	62	10		
XII.	{	Oxford	— — —	—	4 }	—	—	} 41	123
		Glocestershire	— — —	119	19	138	22		
		Glocester	— — —	7	7	14	3		
		Herefordshire	— — —	49	—	49	8		
XIII.	{	Monmouthshire	— — —	44	2	46	8	} 45	135
		Salop	— — —	82	12 }	—	—		
		Shrewsbury	— — —	—	5 }	99	16		
		Staffordshire	— — —	85	11	96	15		
		Lichfield	— — —	—	3	3	1		
		Worcestershire	— — —	59	—	59	10		
Western Circuit.				15	—	15	3		
XIV.	{	Worcester	— — —	—	—	15	3	} 42	126
		Cornwall	— — —	53	25	78	12		
		Devonshire	— — —	104	29 }	140	22		
		Plymouth	— — —	—	7 }	—	—		
XV.	{	Exeter	— — —	1	4	5	1	} 45	135
		Dorsetshire	— — —	53	11	64	10		
		Poole	— — —	1	3	4	1		
		Hampshire	— — —	113	5	118	19		
		Southampton	— — —	1	5	6	1		
XVI.	{	Wiltshire	— — —	60	26 }	89	14	} 42	126
		Salisbury	— — —	—	3 }	—	—		
City of London				699	—	699	107	107	321
XVIII.	{	Somerfetshire	— — —	120	40	160	25	} 42	126
		Bristol	— — —	36	73	109	17		
Middlesex				1365	394 }	1918	296	296	888
Westminster				—	159 }	—	—	—	—
Cheshire and Wales.									
XIX.	{	Cheshire	— — —	16	3	19			
		Chester	— — —	—	14	14			
		Anglesey	— — —	1	2	3			
		Brecknockshire	— — —	14	—	14			
		Cardiganshire	— — —	3	—	3			
		Carmarthenshire	— — —	8	—	8			
		Carmarthen	— — —	—	—	—			
		Carnarvonshire	— — —	2	1	3			
		Denbighshire	— — —	—	5	5			
		Flintshire	— — —	1	5	6			
		Glamorganshire	— — —	12	—	12			
		Merionethshire	— — —	5	—	5			
		Montgomeryshire	— — —	5	—	5			
		Pembrokeshire	— — —	5	—	5			
		Haverford-West	— — —	—	—	—			
		Radnorshire				2	—		
Totals				4571	1493	6064	960	960	2880

